The Will and its Literature Prof. Espyla Posthumous Work. When man shall have arrived at a knowlbenefits of that knowledge, his mission upon earth will be accomplished. That the human race had a beginning, is demonstrable in admit the fact of progress, we can not easily escape its consequence, which is perfection: the ultimatum being reached, there is noth-

pened, things useless, and things unused. Reasoning analogically, it is fair to pre- a weak point, is a question upon which we sums although it sounds unorthodox to do feel unwilling to dogmatize, and have no so-that the world (by which we mean hu- room to argue. from those who preach doctrines so much at more and more of those things which pro-

serve her manifestation. must be had, and the sooner a general review of the figures takes place, looking toward or wicked volition, or peform any wicked that end, perhaps, the better.

But is it incumbent upon mankind to answer all the questions which mankind has asked, and settle the knotty points over which mankind has puzzled itself ever since it began to entertain problems respecting its own nature, who made it, how and for what purpose it got where it finds itself, and why it is as It is, and not some other way? To be sure it is. The fact that it has asked them is proof that they are to be answered. The fact that they will not die, testifies that there are great truths, and important to mankind, to be de- King's theories. veloped through these means—that they are | *At the office of the Diel. necessary. Sneer as we may at fate and free will, blind chance and predestination, and deliver them over to philosophers, or-which is the same thing-visionaries, as much as we may, they are nevertheless things too potent to be put down. They will not depart when bidden; they will abide no shallow and incomplete solution; they do not pass away long to all ages, all civilizations, all philosophies; and of the literature of dead peoples, that part into which they have entered, is almost all that has survived.

The best known American work upon theology is that of President Edwards, in troublesome flaw in the Christian system, or, than can only attach to a state of moral liberty.

-making, perhaps, the ten thousandth volplace, it has several good qualities; it is rows into the bosom of a sympathizing pubbrief-extending but to ninety-five pages octavo; and its matter is logically arranged, patronage having, perhaps, parted company and put in clear Saxon English. It is not easy to mistake the drift of the writer's lan- of the indictment; and as they have had no guage; and his opinions are expressed so, day in court, we propose to give a few words that, right or wrong, what they are will of a letter received a few days ago in this remain no secret to the careful reader. city, from one of the officers of the company, How new they are, is another question, only answerable by such as have extended their researches into books farther than we have had the opportunity, or have imbibed a more distinct notion of the doctrinal differences between the writers than we have been able to obtain from the words they employ. In truth, the whole subject, as it appears in literature, is obscured and perplexed through the various meanings attached by authors to the terms in which they express their ideas. A settled terminology alone would solve scores of questions that are now apparently made more difficult by every attempt at solution; and show differences which now seem irreconcilable to be merely the effect of a looseness in the language employed to define the positions of the parties to the dispute. The man who thinks with exactness, and employs words with precision, will constantly find himself at a loss, amid the most celebrated treatises, to discover the exact shade of the author's meaning: without which all that he has said is barren of significance. There are books, and those of no mean repute, which close thinkers cannot read. The effect of an attempt to do so is a sense of dullness and impotency-a feeling of useless and yet exhausting labor, that is painful and oppressive in the extreme.

Mr. Espy lays down the fundamental laws of man's nature to be that he is fond of pleasure and averse to pain; and it is upon this idea. that he bases his system of philosophy. He finds man so contrived as to be able to discover more and more the causes which pro- Japanese themselves. duce pleasure and the causes which produce mote his own happiness." "If man is never under the necessity of doing evil to others, or of diminishing their happiness to increase his own, a former, God is never under the necessity of diminishin the happiness of one seems of the future, or leist the supposed, will not be less than \$20,000. We fire a great his own, a former, God is never under the necessity of diminishin the happiness of one seems of one seems of the future, or leist the supposed, will not be less than \$20,000. No lives were lost during the storm, though the escape of many persons was almost the escape of many persons was almost miraculous.

man for the good of an other." Here opens a theory of punishment—applied only to the Arra, but, it would seem, applicable as well the individual punished; for if it results in diminishing the well-being of the individual punished, it will certainly diminish the well-being of those who inflicted it-more especially if the punishment is inflicted without edge of all truth, and a realization of all the regard to the well-being of the sufferer. The writer proceeds to condemn the idea that "it is just to punish for the good of the community," which he looks upon as the most the light of physical science; that it will permitions doctrine that can possibly be inhave an end, is perhaps equally so. If we culcated and embraced," and thereby opens a wide field for discussion in respect to the rights and interests of society as distinguished from these of the individuals of whom society ing more to be achieved, and nature, in all is composed. Here, if anywhere, we suspect, her departments, dispenses with things ri- is the weak point in the Professor's theory of punishment; but whether or not it is actually

manity) will not be permitted to come to an Out of the theory of progress, under the end until all the faculties with which man is united guidance of pleasure and pain, is de-Out of the theory of progress, under the gifted by the Creator have been fully and veloped that of the will, and the motives by symmetrically developed in some one race or which it is impelled or restrained. God has generation. Reason rejects the idea of an made man with an intellect capable of findarbitrary cutting off in a state of unripences | ing out, by experience, more and more of and imperfection; and turns away in distaste | those things which produce misery; and, also, war with the testimony of universal nature, duce happiness. Now, the wiser he becomes speaking to all who have the capacity to ob- the wiser will be his volitions, that is, the more and more of those things which pro-If a knowledge of all truth is a condition duce happiness, he will choose, and the more precedent to the terrestrial finality, it is evi- and more of those things which produce misdent that there are a good many knotty ques- ery he will avoid; and when he becomes pertions to be disposed of before it will be per- feetly wise, if that time ever comes, he will mitted to arrive; too many to admit of a hope | then, by no possibility, choose to do a wicked to bring the time of their settlement within action, because a perfectly wise being can not the short period of that ten, fifteen or twenty | choose to make a foolish volition. Nor does years, more or less, wherein our second-ad- this impossibility of choosing to make vent friends expect to be summoned to wit- foolish or wicked volitions in the slightness the consummation. New calculations est degree impair his free agency; for, on will therefore become necessary; the time such a supposition, God is not a perfect free will need to be lengthened; a postponement agent, as, from the very perfection of his nature, he can not choose to make a foolish

"It has been thought by some that free agency, or moral accountability, implies, at least, the possibility of choosing to do either good or evil; but this can not be; for on this plan God would not be a free agent; and man, too, would be less and less a free agent the wisor he became; and when he became perfectly wise, he would cease to be a free agent altogether."

We have no space even to glance at the momentous theological consequences that would follow the adoption of the Storm

The Commercial and its Dignity-The Circult of the Conventions and the Railway

Our amiable cotemporary of the Comme cial is in trouble on the score of his dignity Constructed editorially upon a plan similar to that which prevails architecturally in his with dynasties, or vanish with changes of manners, or resolutions of taste, or mutations the topmost story—he evidently dreads the in the objects of human pursuit. They be- equivalent of some tornado, which shall strip off his pasteboard and expose the flimsiness of the capital upon which he trades. If we had a blanket-sheet, we would print the dignity article of Saturday, as the most admirable piece of editorial fooling that has appeared-out of the Timeswhich the great question of necessity and this many a day. Our neighbor is manifestly free-will is discussed. The worst and most afraid that the protracted nebulosity which he emitted "on the circuit of the Convento speak with more precision, the popular tions," will not be appreciated—a fear which theology is, that it adopts, in different parts | we might assure him is groundless-and is severally, the free will and the necessitarian ready to quarrel with all whom he suspects notions; attempts to reconcile ideas of an of undervaluing that exhibition. Like an inexorable predestination with consequences apocalyptic capricors, he butts in several directions, not, however, with a force calculated

the provincial press saw fit to enjoy themselves ume that has appeared upon this most fruitful on the occasion, while the metropolitan chose of all subjects of speculation. Of this work | to be miserable. That they should presume we have not the space, nor the time, nor the to be merry while he was malcontent is an ability to attempt a review; and can only offense he is unable to overlook; and on sevspeak of it in general terms. In the first eral occasions he has sought to pour his sor-

lic. The railway and its officers, also-the with the "facilties"-come in for their share in which the Commercial's megrims are rather humorously alluded to. Stating that the excursionists had, in general, expressed themselves delighted with the trip, the writer ndds:

"There has been no one, indeed, who has shown any unhappiness on the subject throughout, except Mr. M. D. Potter, of the Commercial, and his Mr. Halstead, who writes Commercial, and his Mr. Haistead, who writes the long and heavy letters with which the Commercial is now illuminated from the political Conventions. These two gentlemen seem to have made up their minds to be very miserable, because the affair has proven such a success, contrary to their wishes and efforts, as shown in a labored and leaden article attacking it, which they published some three as shown in a shorten and teaters article article attacking it, which they published some three months ago. I have the great satisfaction to know, however, that they have no sympathisers, except those who are pecuniarly interested in rival roads—their elaborate attack terested in rival roads—their elaborate attack being copied only in a little advertising paper at Chicago, established by the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Roads. Deriving such little "aid and comfort" from their more libderal-minded brethren of the press, they seem desirous of saying all the ill-natured and unpleasant things they can contrive, on the subject, without, however, the slightest effect in any other way than to make themselves somewhat ridiculous."

Suicide in America. Our news columns, this morning, contain brief accounts of not less than fourteen suicides in different parts of the country. No one who reads the papers can doubt that America is rapidly developing in her suicidal tendencies, and if she continue for a few years as she has been the past ten, we will be as famous for self-destruction as the

It seems natural, however, that men should pain, and infers that it is by these discoveries lay violent hands on themselves here, where that he is guided in the way of progress and fortune is so fickle, circumstance so shifting, improvement. He affirms that doing or even the nervous condition of the people so high designing to do evil to others is always at- the temperament so feverish and restless, and tended with pain; from which it follows that life so uncertain. Americans are ever on the "one man is never under the necessity of ditopmost wave, or in the trough of the seaminishing the well-being of another to prothey are roseste with hope, or sable with demote his own happiness." "If man is never spair—ever in extremes; over craving exciteand houses flooded, and the entire damage, spair—ever in extremes; over craving excite- and houses flooded, and the entire damage,

more production of the last family and beauty as the state of the last the

The Inquest Into the Decense of Cock

The discussion of the grave question, "Who killed Seward at Chicago," has taken a lively to the Aeresfter. "All punishment ought to turn in the New York papers. Raymond, of be inflicted with the intention of benefitting the Times, who was at the Convention, wrote at great length to his paper, charging that it was chiefly due to the efforts of Grueley. He

says.

"Mr. Greeley was in Chicago several days before the meeting of the Convention, and he devoted every hour of the interval to the most steady and relentless prosecution of the main business which took him thither—the defeat of Gov. Seward. He labored personally with delegates as they arrived—commending himself always to their confidence by professions of regard and the most scalous friendship for Gov. Seward, but presenting defeat, even in New York, as the inevitable result of his nomination."

"Mr. Greeley was largely indebted to the forbearance of those upon whom he was waging this warfare, for the means of making it effectual. While it was known to some of them that nearly six years ago—in November, 1854—he had privately, but distinctly,

waring this wariare, for the means of making it effectual. While it was known to some of them that nearly six years ago—in November, 1854—he had privately, but distinctly, repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. Seward, and menaced him with his hostility wherever it could be made most effective, for the answed reason that Gov. Seward had never aided or advised his elevation to office—that he had never recognized his claim to such official promotion, but had tolerated the elevation of men known to be obnoxious to him, and who had rendered far less service to the party than be had done—no use was made of this knowledge in quarters where it would have disarmed the deadly effect of his pretended friendship for the man upon whom he was then deliberately wreaking the long-hoarded revenge of a disappointed office-seeker."

It will be conceded that this is a strong

It will be conceded that this is a strong charge of treachery against honest Horace. He regards it in that light, and professes to regard Mr. Seward as its author. He says:

"This is a very grave charge; and, being dated 'Auburn, Tuesday, May 22, 1860,' and dated 'Auburn, Tuesday, May 22, 1860, and written by one who was there expressly and avowedly to condole with Governor Seward on his defeat and denounce me as its author, it is impossible not to see that Governor Seward is its responsible source. I, therefore, call on him for the private letter which I did write him in November, 1854, that I may print it verbatem in the Tribine, and let every reader index loss for its sustains the classes. reader judge how far it sustains the charges which his mouth-piece bases thereon. I maintain that it does not sustain them; but I have no copy of the letter, and I can not discuss its contents while it remains in the hands of my adversaries, to be used at their discretion.

Horace goes on to explain how the defeat f Seward happened, to the extent of two columns. It is a pretty episode to the Chicago Convention, and a nice quarrel, When we noticed a few days ago that the Tribune charged that Bennett, of the Herald, was the real cause of the defeat of Seward, having, by his constant attacks, made his election impossible, and therefore compelled his friends to drop him, it occurred that ar explanation must be wanted badly to induce a concession of so much power to the evil one of the satanic press.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Nocturent Assaults.

Nocturnal Assaults.

To the Editors of the Daily Press: I much admire the (so far as I can see) manly independence, and, generally, the justice with which you attack every wrong-doing in this, our go-a-head Queen City.

In your issue of Saturday you said that "highway robberies have become very prevalent," and you "heartily wish that one or two of these midnight maranders could be shot dead in the act of robbing some one," that "those who remain" might "circumscribe their labor."

their labor. Wishing the same thing myself, I ask you

Mr. Editor, with what pistol we shall "shoot the marauders?" Shall it be the one for carying which, "if found in our possession," we should be fined twenty dollars, and what is worse, be confined in some one of the "infernal regions" which our city hasfurnished for the incarceration of the innocent with the

Is it not a great encouragement to "ma-randers" to know that honest citizens are randers to know that nonest cluzens are prevented, by lew, from carrying about them weapons of self-defense? What else than "marauding and robbing" can we expect when these unprincipled rascals are told that their victims are hand cuffed by law, and therefore unable to defend themselves against demonstrating?

than can only attach to a state of moral nearly, being, to this day, that which calls forth the severest efforts of the clerical, and makes the heaviest drafts for a blind and unreasoning faith upon the lay professor.

James Pollard Espy, better known by his theory of storms, left at his decease a body of theory of storms, left at his decease a body of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, principally, it state has no more right to disturb any body's equilibrium; having, perhaps, a feeling-regard to the tenderness depredations?

But I took up my pen to declare my opposition to that law as unwise, unjust, and unconstitutional. All men have a natural—an inalienable—right to defend themselves against the assaults of others—of course of providing for themselves and holding in order and readiness, the means of this defense. The State has no more right to prevent me from carrying a pistol, a dirk or a Bowie-knife, than an ax, a pen-knife or tooth-pick, or even my fist; for with this I could kill any man, were I to strike him where I should one of those "marauders," were he to attack me unprepared with other weapons. The States that have passed laws to prevent car-rying pistols, &c., should include in that prorying pistois, &c., should include in that pro-hibition ardent spirits, poisonous drugs, surg-ical instruments, axes, dray-pins, pitch-forks, &c., which are more frequently used than pis-tols to destroy life. The instrument is not an evil. The use made of it is the thing to be condemned or approved. Finally, my object is to inform "the marauders" that I carry about my when I could be rights. about me, when I go out at nights, (which is very frequently) arms, in plenty to give a last dose to a score of them, and it will not be safe for any of them to molest me, for I am determined that such gentlemen shall not be put to the trouble to wait for the uncertain process of policemen and Police Courts to administer to them, for their attentions to me, "a just recompanse of reward." They will just recompense of reward." They will so find me prepared to attend to them at one, as well as abroad. If I am interrupted home, as well as abroad. If I am interrupted by the executors of the law in my preparations for self-defense, I will teach them that their law is unconstitutional, and their execution of it an invasion of personal rights, to which no free people will long submit. I have as good a right to carry a pistol as a policeman has to carry a mace. Neither has a right to assail the other with his weapon; both have the right to carry our weapons where we please, and to use them in defense of our lives. Yours, for justice and humanity,

ALIQUIS.

Great Rain Storm at Lafayette, Ind.-The City Inundated-Loss \$20,000. Friday evening's Lafayette (Ind.) Couries

bserves: This city and vicinity was visited last night by the heaviest and most destructive rain storm within the memory of the oldest in-habitant. The rain poured down in torrents for several hours, converting the streets and sidewalks into miniature rivers—flooding cellars, washing out sidewalks, and swelling Pearl River to an Amazonian width before undreamed of. The inundated districts in the north-east part of town soon became nav-igable for small steamers, and in the midst of the storm and the darkness, many of the unfortunate inhabitants were compelled to gather up their household goods and fly for their lives.

their lives.

The excitement throughout the city became intense. The fire-bells were rung, and our firemen, facing the storm, and wading waist-deep in the torrent, rendered material

waist-deep in the torrent, rendered material aid in saving property in the inundated district. A number of females spent the night in the German Catholic Church, which had been thrown open for their reception.

The public square and all the principal thoroughfares, at eleven o'clock last night, presented one broad sheet of water. Large timbers floated about in the eddies or were swept along the middle of the street like straws upon a river.

Several houses, large and churches were

Several houses, barns and churches were

(From the Monroe County (1lt.) Sentinel; team Playing Triumphanti - Its First Act-ual Success in Americal—Seventy Acres of Illinois Prairic Broken by Steam.

The above is no sensation heading to a sensation article, but a real statement of facts as they exist—in three sentences. We visited Minocka, in Grundy County, last Friday, in order to observe the working of Waters's steam plow in breaking prairie, and will tell our readers what we saw there. On our article will be the county of the cou our readers what we saw there. On our arrival at Minooka, we learned that Mr. Waters was at work. In company with Mr. L. Smith, who kindly volunteered to take us to the field, we left the station, going north, and passed over a field of forty acres which had been broken by Mr. Waters, with his plow. This was his first work. His plows not having been well finished up and polished, the breaking in this field was somewhat rough and broken, but, altogether, was very well done. The undulations in this field were considerable, giving both an up and down grade, thus testing the capacity of the machine in this respect.

Passing this ground, and ascending a high roll of the prairie, we caught sight of the

roll of the prairie, we caught sight of the plow in the distance, traveling leisurely across the prairie, drawing its gang of six plows, cutting a furrow nine feet in width The scene was grand and exciting. As we approached the machine, we found Waters quietly guiding it, with none but the necessary attendants about him, and thus practically testing its ability and power before seeking to place it prominently before the public. We noted down the operation of the machine while we were with it. From a given point it traveled twenty-three minutes; stopped six minutes for wood; ran thirteen minutes, and stopped nine minutes for water, minutes, and stopped nine minutes for wafer, then ran nineteen minutes—making fifty-five minutes running time and fifteen minutes stoppage. Had the man whose duty it was to furnish water and wood performed the duty as he should, and could have done, he would have saved at least five minutes of this time.

his time.

Estimating the ground plowed, as nearly Estimating the ground plowed, as nearly as we could without actually measuring it, we found that during seventy-two minutes (including stops) he had plowed 2 63-100 acres. That the machine can plow at this rate through the day without interruption, is not to be expected in its present condition. The day previous to our visit Mr. W. plowed twelve acres with it. The plows had been twelve acres with it. The plows had been put to some very severe tests in a field full of small oak and hickory stumps or "grubs." These were cut off without injury to the plows, and apparently without effect upon the engine. We measured one of these hickory roots which had been cut through—its diameter was four and a half inches.

In this trial Mr. Waters uses but six of his bitter was four and a half inches.

gang of thirteen plows. His traction power scems sufficient to draw them all, and when some more convenient mode of handling and managing them shall be adopted, he thinks he will have no difficulty in using the full

rang.
As the machine is now arranged, it require As the machine is now arranged, it requires one and a half cords of wood, a hand team to supply fuel and water, (the water in this case being half a mile away,) a fireman, two men to manage the plows, besides Mr. Waters; to which add oil, &c., and Mr. W. says the cost to him is less than \$9 per day.

James Waters, the inventor, deserves more than a water, the inventor, deserves more than a water of the control of the contr

than a pussing notice—more than our space and the data in our possession will permit us to give. Naturally very retiring, he has worked quietly and almost unknown. His mechanical talent and judgment are of a superior order. So complete were his plans perfected within his own mind that within these months from the time the first blow was hree months from the time the first blow was struck on his machine in Detroit, he drove it into the United States Fair Grounds, in this city, amid the shouts of the assembled thou-sands. It there demonstrated its enormous ower in turning over a furrow twenty feet vide and from six to eight inches deep, with is monster gang of thirteen plows attached. Infortunately, before it could be tested by

the committee, some portion of the plow gave the committee, some portion of the plow gave way, and prevented a thorough trial.

Not at all disheartened, Mr. Waters repaired up, and visited the central portions of the State, exhibited the plow in operation, and finally returned to Detroit, where, during the winter, he has made some slight alterations and additions to strengthen and important of the strengthen an ions; and additions to strengthen and improve it have been adopted. He now appears, unannounced, on our prairies, to claim what he has won—the honor of being the first man in America who has made a practical and paying demonstration of plowing by

slowed about seventy acres, and is now en-aged in a large job of prairie breaking, for which he is paid by the acre. It is his purpose to continue the work with

his present machine until he shall have es-tablished, by experience, what improvements are necessary, or may be made, in order to render his invention perfectly adapted to the wants of Western agriculturists. These once fixed upon will be well adopted. He now thinks he has learned something which will prove profitable; we doubt not he has. We shall look to see the results of his experience demonstrated.

Extraordinary Instance of Somnambulian About half-past one o'clock the other morning, says the Albany Knickerbocker, Henry Ludford, a ferryman in the employ of Mr. Morrison, at West Troy, N. Y., hearing a man call "over," arose from his bed, passed down stairs, out of doors, and down ing a man call "over," arose from his bed, passed down stairs, out of doors, and down the long stairway to his skiff, got in, crossed the river, brought the passenger over who was calling, took his toll out of a quarter, fistened his river boat, took the passenger over in the Mohawk basin boat, and recrossed back again to his station on the Island, passed up stairs in the toll-house, where the ferrymen sleep, took the lighted lamp in his hand, passed to his bed, and back again to the hatchway, where he stepped off and fell to the floor below, making a great racket, and waking up all the rest of the hands, who hastened to see what was the matter, and on inquiry found that Ludford had been sound asleep all this time. Curiously enough, he received but a few slight bruises by his fall. He remembered nothing of what had occurred, and was bewildered when found lying on the floor, anxious to know how he came there, and ready enough to swear that he had not been over with a passenger since an early hour in the evening. The change made by him was taken from a table, on which the quarter lay. The midnight passenger, on his return, called attention to the queer conduct of the ferryman, and said he never six so damb a chap before.

THE SHAM HISTORICAL STUDENT. - One of the foreign literary journals tells story of one of the most courteous of libra rians, who found it in the course of his duty to place before a self-sufficient inquirer a manuscript record six centuries old, to the study of which the historical student at once sctook himself. After watching the scholar for a while, the good-natured librarian, fancy-ing he saw him perplexed, kindly offered his assistance. The offer was declined, with an assistance. The offer was declined, with an assurance that the reader was quite equal to the crabbed and cabalistic characters before him. "I am happy," said the librarian, "to hear of an efficiency which I do not pretend to question. Allow me, however, to remark that for the last hour, you have been trying to read a document which you have placed before you upside down!"

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS IN NEW JESSEY.—The seventeen-year locusts are now perforating the ground in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., in multitudes, their holes besewark, N. J., in multitudes, their holes be-ing generally about half an inch in diameter, and from four to eight inches deep. They are found most numerous around the roots of the cherry-tree. Near the apple, pear and peach-trees, but few are found, and generally on the shady side.

FATAL Supering Appair.—A young man, Robert McClane, was deliberately shot on Wednesday, while sitting in a fishing skiff under the guards of the steamboat Starlight, lying at the New Orleans levee, by a partner of his in the fishing business, named Edwin Cox. McC.'s wound is mortal.

VALUABLE BOXES.—The boxes containing

Another Attempt on the Life of Louis Napoleon at the Empress's Bath.
The Paris correspondent of the New York

Herald writes: There seems to be no doubt a complot was in existence for the Emperor's destruction on the night of the half given in the house of Madame de Montijo. It is by no means easy to get at the truth in matters of this kind, so great is the precaution taken to keep things as quiet as possible. It is, however, a fact well known here that attentats on the Emperor's life are representably occurring, in some ror's life are perpetually occurring in som form or other, notice of which never come before the public. Indeed, those bruite about are more generally fictions set after

before the public. Indeed, those bruited about are more generally fictions set afloat for a purpose.

But, covered as France is, throughout its length and breadth, with secret societies, whose passwords often dely all the vigilance of the most acute police in the world, it is well known that on no occasion does a spectacle or fete, or any public ceremony whatever, come off, where much previous preparation is necessary, without the discovery of some design on the part of the workmen to give it a tragic result. This time a notion prevails that it was a species of Popish plot that was discovered to be en train.

An Italian, in bot haste, presents himself the day before the ball is to take place, at the Tuileries. He must see the Emperor. Of course, that was impossible. Some confidential person, then 7 Could he not develop the nature of his business? No, he must positively see the Emperor, or one of his Ministers, his Majesty's life depended upon it. At last he was taken to M. Maquard. At the house of Madame Montijo, secreted in the north corner of the new banqueting-room, are bombs and other missiles of destruction. If you doubt it, imprison me; but when the hour of labor is over, and the men are gone to their homes, go and examine in the direction I indicate.

M. Maquard did so, and the result was a discovery, so runs the story, of not only a packet of bombs, but a small barrel of gunpowder, but large enough to have blown the supper rooms and all its imperial revelers into mid air. Of course, the fact was communicated to the Emperor and Empress, and at first it was thought that, notwithstanding the enormous expense incurred, it would be better either to put off the ball, or, at all events, change, as lawyers say, the venue, and have it somewhere clue. Madame Tascher de la Pagerie was anxious that her house should be made use of, but at last sober counsels prevailed, and it was determined that nothing should be changed.

THE GREATEST TRAGIC POET OF STALY The Greatest Tracte Poet of Italy. The greatest living tragical poet of Italy, Giovan Batista Niccolini, now eighty years old, was recently received by the King of Sardinia at Florence. He presented His Majesty with a copy of his Arna'do da Brescia, a historical tragedy, condenned by the Court of Rome. His Majesty graciously accepted the gift, and complimented the poet on his having foretold the regeneration of Italy. A grand Court ball took place in the evening of the following day at the Pitti Palsce.

FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING .- The dwellinghouse of William P. Fanning, in Newton, Mich., was struck by lightning during a re-cent storm. The electric current struck on cent storm. The electric current struck on the ridge at the south gable, ran down a rafter to the post, and thence scattered in all directions, entering every room in the house. The wall-paper in two rooms was set on fire, clapboards were thrown to a considerable distance, and the house much shattered. Fortunately no one was injured.

ANOTHER BENEDICT ELOPES,-One Dalley, ANOTHER DESIGNATION - CHARLES ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS. THE WAS ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS. THE WAS ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS. THE ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER PARKETS. THE ANOTHER PARKETS AND ANOTHER

INCREASE OF CATHOLIC BIOCESES.—During the reign of Pius IX, eighty new dioceses of the Roman Catholic Church have been formed, which is a tenth part of the whole number; of these twelve are in the United States, and nine others upon this continent.

Lamoriciere's Condition.—The Memorial d'Amieus says that General Lamoriciere has only accepted the command of the Pontifical army upon the express condition that he is never to be called upon to serve against France.

HOME INTEREST.

Be Only twenty-five cents for a good colored Picure, in case, at Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-street. tf so Pictums for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery,

##" A. A. Eyszen, Clocks, Watches and Jowelry, Nos, 343 and 271 Western-row. APPLEGATE'S mammoth Ambrotype Depot is

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in the city. A list of prices can be seen at the door. [ap16-tf] mer If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue Pictures taken and put in nice gift frames for twenty

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Guilford's Hematogenic Syrup.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY FOR CON-SUMPTION, &c., for sale, wholesale and re-tail, by my25-aw5th* Cor. Fourth and Main.

THE JEDDO. AN EAST INDIA DODD & CO., mv27-b 144 Main-street, below Fourth.

PATENT ENAMELED SHIRT COLLARS For sale at MASON'S HAT-STORE, ap28-am 42 Fifth-street, near Walnut.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVLET is acknowledged by the most eminent
physicians, and by the most careful druggists
throughout the United States, to be the most effectual blood-purifier over known, and to have relieved
more suffering, and effected more permanent cures,
that any preparation known to the profession. Scrotnia, Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Scaid-head, Scaily Eruptions of whatsoever nature, are cured by a few bottles,
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Full and explicit divections for the cure of ulcerated
sore legs and other corrupt and running nicers, is
given in the pamphlet with each bottle. For sale by
JOHN D. YARK, SUHEK, EGREYEMIA & O., and
GEORGE M. DIXON. Price \$1.

METIC LOTION opens the person of the skin, and allows that to pass off in insensible perspiration which would otherwise accumulate near the surface. It is the great skin-purifier of the age. Nearly twolve years' experisnes has proved that pimples and other cruptions of the face, totter, salt-houn, ring-worm, orysipeles, and every other itching and other irritating disease of the skin, are relieved by a single application of this great romedy, and in a short time electrally cursd. Price 50 cents. Prepared only by SILON FALMER, No. 38 West Fourth-street Cincinnati, and for sale by druggists generally throughout the West.

WEST-END AND BRIGHTON CISCISNATI SYRUET RAILROAD COMPANY, Cincument,
May 19, 1800.—The Care of
this Company will leave the curner, of Fourth and
Vinesurcets, for the junction of Frienman-street and
Central-avenus (or Hamilton-road), every six minules, commencing at 6 A. M. and continuing until
II P. M., and thereafter every fitten on Ministe, untiII 13 P. M. An extra Car will run on Ministe, until
leave the process of the company of these conconduction of those visiting to make the circuit by
Passengers will be carried from the company

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Thomas Bishop and John Perkins, is dissolved,
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